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No. 16,593.

三十九百五千六萬第 日八初月六年三統宣

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 3RD, 1911.

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## BIRTHS.

On June 22nd, at H.B.M. Consulate, Nanking,  
the wife of F. E. WILKINSON, of a son.  
On June 24th, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs.  
T. H. WILSON, of a son.

## DEATH.

At Singapore, on his way home on furlough,  
BENNETT DIXON, late of the S.M.C., Shanghai.HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUE ROAD C  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 3RD, 1911.

With the entertainment given by Their Majesties the King and Queen to a hundred thousand children at the Crystal Palace, and the banquet given by the PRIME MINISTER in honour of Their Majesties on Friday, the Coronation festivities in London may be said to have come to an end. Among our telegrams to-day will be found the text of His Majesty's letter of thanks to his people—a letter full of gratitude for the patriotic enthusiasm which has been so abundantly manifested in every part of His Majesty's wide dominions, and breathing the spirit of confidence which these remarkable demonstrations inevitably inspire. "Such affectionate demonstrations," His Majesty writes, "have profoundly touched me and filled me afresh with faith and confidence. Believing this generous outspoken sympathy with God, Queen, and myself is, under God, our surest source of strength, I am encouraged to go forward with new hope. Whatever perplexities and difficulties may be before me and my people, we shall unite in facing them resolutely and calmly with public spirit, confident that, under Divine guidance, the outcome will be to the common good." Such a message is a fitting epilogue to the Coronation celebrations. But it is after the epilogue is spoken

that the discussion begins. The Coronation is an event which will long remain a topic of conversation, for it has left behind imperishable memories and lessons which will endure. It would be particularly interesting for British residents to know, for example, what impression the festivities in Hongkong and the Treaty ports of China have left upon the minds of the multitudes of Chinese who have witnessed them. Those who are familiar with the history of diplomatic intercourse with China are aware of the old contempt for European monarchs, and, if those in high places have been enlightened as to the relative importance of China among the nations of the world, we know what abysmal ignorance prevails among the Chinese people generally concerning the affairs of the outer world. "Where the barbarians come from?" In the Colony of Hongkong, with its many schools and other educational influences, there are, of course, in these days, thousands who know something of other countries besides their own; but there were doubtless also thousands in Hongkong during Coronation week who had no other idea in their minds than that the only Emperor in the world is LI-SUAN TUNG, and that it is presumption on the part of "chiefs of the foreign devils" to claim equal rank with the Son of Heaven who sits upon the Dragon Throne at Peking. When we look at the cost of these ephemeral celebrations we are prone to sigh over the waste of so large a sum of money; but if we could really estimate the influence of these celebrations upon the Chinese mind, we would probably find good reason to conclude that the money had been not unwisely spent. It prompts inquiry and thoughtful reflection by the ignorant as nothing else would. "Why are the foreigners doing all these things, which must cost a great amount of money?" That is a thought which must have occurred to every man, woman or child in the crowd; and when they are told that it is to evidence their affection for and loyalty to their ruler, can we not imagine the line of thought which the information sets up? Can those Chinese who have lived a life-time in their native city or native village ever recollect showing in any form like this their affection for the Dragon Throne? No; it stands confessed that there is only too much evidence in the neighbouring provinces of an absence of loyalty and affection for the Throne. Kwangtung, as everybody knows, is a hotbed of rebellion against the ruling dynasty. The contrast is striking, and the moral obvious. Chinese who have made themselves acquainted with English history know that there is at least one point of similarity between the reigning dynasty in England and the reigning dynasty in China, namely, that the monarchs are foreign by descent. How is it that the Manchu ruler of China remains a Manchu, while the descendants of the first two Georges, who spoke nothing but German, have become thoroughly English? Is it not that the Manchu ruler of China has lived in the rigid seclusion of the Palace, while the monarch of Great Britain has lived and moved among his people? We have seen in the last quarter of a century His Majesty the EMPEROR OF JAPAN leave the seclusion of his Palace and come among his people, as European monarchs do, and may we not expect to see in the next quarter of a century a similar change in China? The changing times in China require wide departures from precedent in the education and training of the infant Emperor for his future responsibilities, and the best that can be wished for his Majesty is that the training he receives will tend to unite his people and inspire in them to the same degree the loyalty and affection that animate the subjects of KING GEORGE.

Money Orders can now be obtained at the local Post Office payable in the Philippine Islands.

Sanitary measures have been adopted against Hongkong by the Netherlands-Ladies, the Philippine Islands, Bangkok and Pakhoi.

The trawler of the Hongkong and South China Steam Fisheries Company left the harbour yesterday afternoon to start operations.

Mr. M. Breen has been appointed by the Governor to act as second assistant Registrar-General until further notice, with effect from May 29th.

His Excellency the Governor moved into residence at Mountain Lodge on Saturday. The visitors' book will remain in the Lodge of Government House as before.

His Excellency the Governor has, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, been pleased to appoint Mr. H. P. Tooker to be second assistant Director of Public Works, with effect from April 12th, vice Mr. J. F. Boulton, retired.

The Hippodrome Circus and Menagerie arrived in the Colony from Haiphong yesterday afternoon by the s.s. *Sikang*, and open at Causeway Bay to-morrow night.

At the last meeting of the Kulanau (Amoy) Municipal Council the Secretary reported arrival from Hongkong of Mr. A. Brownlie to take up the appointment of police inspector.

A typhoon warning, despatched from Manila at 10.20 a.m. yesterday, and received at the American Consulate-General at 11.40 a.m., reads as follows:—"Cyclone or typhoon west of Northern Luzon, less than 100 miles distant, moving W.N.W." At six o'clock last evening the typhoon signal indicating a typhoon beyond the 500 mile radius was hoisted.

According to the story told the police by an old Chinese woman living at Wahu Street, Kowloon, her son-in-law, who resided with her, attacked her on Friday night and stabbed her with a big knife. The alarm raised by the victim brought a neighbour to her assistance, but the son-in-law stole 843 and departed hurriedly. The woman was recovered to hospital, and the police are looking for her assailant.

The Chinese Company of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps has entered into occupation of new headquarters in the premises of the International Recreation Club, Bubbled Well Road, H.E. Wu Ting Fang, who was present at the opening ceremony, said the occasion was unique, because he believed this was the first time in the history of China that a Chinese Volunteer Company had been formed and had been able to establish headquarters like those opened that day. Mr. H. de Gray, Chairman of the Municipal Council, and other prominent residents of the Settlement were present.

On the occasion of the silver wedding of President Taft of the United States of America, reports the *China Critic*, His Majesty the Emperor of China sent him a telegram congratulating him on that happy event. President Taft sent a cable reply to His Majesty which is as follows: His Majesty the Emperor of China, Peking. Profoundly grateful for your Majesty's kind message of congratulation and good wishes on this anniversary. I beg your Majesty to accept my thanks for your courtesy and my best wishes for your personal welfare and the happiness and prosperity of the people of China. (Signed) William H. Taft.

The Military Orders contain the announcement that the Traffic Superintendent of the Kowloon-Canton Railway (British section) notifies that the following arrangements have been made for bathing parties at Lok Lo Ha, about one mile North of Shatin Station:—The train which leaves Kowloon at 3 p.m. will stop on the outward journey to allow bathers to alight and will pick them up on the return journey from Lok Lo Ha at 5 p.m. The fare on week-days, Wednesdays excepted, will be 50 cents return, including ferry trip across the harbour; and on Wednesdays 20 cents, including ferry, for bona fide school children and their parents, but intimation must be given a day previous so that the necessary arrangements for accommodation may be made. Accommodation for dressing will be provided.

The ship's company of H.M.S. *Manotaur* last week wrote as follows to the Shanghai papers:—"We cannot allow this occasion to pass without expressing our appreciation of the very generous way in which the seamen and marines were entertained by the British community on Coronation Day. To have had a share in those enthusiastic celebrations, to have taken part in those demonstrations of loyalty to His Majesty King George V., and to have witnessed such striking proofs of the unity of our race is to us a very great satisfaction; and in recalling these things we shall always remember the cordial manner in which we were treated by our fellow-countrymen in this far-away land. Only a few of our friends are known to us by name, but we wish them all to know how grateful we feel to them for the right royal entertainment provided for us on that day of national rejoicing."

News has reached the China Inland Mission headquarters of the death of the Rev. J. McCarthy at Yunnanfa on the 21st ult. at the ripe age of 71. Mr. McCarthy was one of the pioneer missionaries of the C.I.M. having arrived in Shanghai, via the Cape, in February, 1857. In February, 1877, he left Hankow for the little known territory of Szechuan, Kweichow and Yunnan, and arrived safely at Bhamo in Burma, on August 26 of the same year. He performed the journey principally on foot, and travelled, including detours, about 3,000 miles. Mr. McCarthy was appointed Superintendent of the work of the China Inland Mission in Yunnan province in 1901, and since that time had laboured most strenuously until within a few days of his fatal illness. He leaves a widow in England and several sons and daughters. One son is Principal of the C.I.M. Boys' School at Chetoo, and another is the Principal of St. Paul's School for Chinese in connection with the American Church Mission at Anking.

## LOCAL SPORT.

## HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

CIVIL SERVICE V. CHINESE Y.M.C.A.  
This match, played on Saturday, resulted in a win for the Chinese Y.M.C.A. by 51 to 48 games. Scores:

Wong I. Kai and Wei Wing Locke beat Wood and Biden 7-4, beat McEwen and Dawson 10-1, and lost to Dr. Atkinson and Pitt 5-6.

Rev. A. D. Stewart and Ko Po Sham beat McEwen and Dawson 8-3, lost to Wood and Biden 4-7, and lost to Dr. Atkinson and Pitt 5-6. Hong Po Keung and Ng Ego Kwong lost to Wood and Biden 3-8, lost to Dr. Atkinson and Pitt 1-10, and beat McEwen and Dawson 8-3.

## TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

A "TOTALLY UNEXPECTED STEP."

LONDON, July 1st.

It is officially reported from Madrid that German troops have landed at Arzila.

LONDON, July 2nd.

A message from Berlin states that at the request of interested German firms the German Government has ordered the gunboat *Panther*, which is at present in Moroccan waters, to proceed to Agadir in South Morocco to protect the interests of German subjects. The Powers have been notified.

A correspondent at Tangier has been informed that the German Minister has informed the Moroccan Foreign Minister that Germany will occupy Agadir.

LATER.

Germany's action has created intense surprise.

The semi-official newspaper *Koelnische Zeitung* dwells upon Germany's great agricultural interests in the hinterland of Agadir and her growing trade in South Morocco.

The German Ambassador called on the French Foreign Minister and informed him of the dispatch of the warship, adding that the warship would leave Agadir immediately tranquility was restored.

M. De Selves in his reply did not conceal his belief that public opinion would be painfully surprised. He also regretted that the friendly conversations desired by the two Powers were thus thwarted.

M. De Selves received M. Cambon, the French Minister to Berlin, who was astonished at this totally unexpected step taken by the German Government.

M. De Selves afterwards interviewed President Fallieres and the Spanish Minister.

## THE STRIKE SITUATION AT HULL.

LONDON, July 1st.

A meeting of 12,000 strikers at Hull refused to ratify the settlement accepted by their leaders until the claims of the dockers are settled.

## RIOTING AT HULL.

LONDON, July 1st.

Five hundred men from the London Police Force have been despatched to Hull to assist the local police in suppressing disorder.

## THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

LONDON, July 2nd.

There is no improvement in the strike situation at Liverpool, which continues grave. It is announced that the sailing of the liners *Sueric*, *Arabic*, and *Canada* from Liverpool has been cancelled. The tugboat men have struck at Liverpool, thus affecting the handling of 23 steamers, including the *Lutitania*.

A telegram from Newcastle states that in consequence of the strike the corn market there is almost blocked with foreign wheat, which is held at an advance of from three pence to six pence. English wheat is a shilling dearer, and flour is scarce and more costly.

## CRUSHING THE AMERICAN COMBINES.

LONDON, July 1st.

A New York message states that the Federal Grand Jury has returned indictments against nine combines, comprising eighty-three persons who are alleged to constitute a so-called Wire Trust.

Amongst the persons indicted are Mr. Pierpont Morgan's son-in-law, Mr. Eugene Satterlee, Mr. Frank Gould, and other notable financiers.

## THE SHAKESPEARE BALL.

LONDON, July 1st.

The Shakespeare Ball, held in the Albert Hall on the 21st ult., has resulted in a net profit of £10,000, which is to be devoted to the Shakespeare National Theatre Fund.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE KING'S MESSAGE TO HIS PEOPLE.

LONDON, July 1st.

His Majesty the King has sent to the Home Secretary, Mr. Winston Churchill, the following letter:—

To My PEOPLE.

Now that the Coronation and its attendant ceremonies are over, I desire to assure the people of the British Empire of my grateful sense that their hearts have been with me through it all.

I felt this in the beautiful and impressive service in the Abbey, the most solemn experience of my life, and scarcely less in the stirring scenes of the succeeding days when my people signified their recognition and their heart-felt welcome of me as their Sovereign, for this has been apparent, not only in the loyal enthusiasm shown in our passage to and from Westminster, and in the progress which we made through different districts of London, but also in the thousands of messages of goodwill which have come to me across the seas from every part of the Empire.

Such affectionate demonstration has profoundly touched me, and filled me afresh with faith and confidence in believing that this generous and outspoken sympathy with the Queen and myself is, under God, our surest source of strength.

I am encouraged to go forward with new hope, and whatever perplexities and difficulties may lie before me and my people, we shall unite in facing them resolutely and calmly, with public spirit, and confident that under Divine guidance the ultimate outcome will be to the common good.

GEORGE, R. ET I.

## KING'S ADDRESS TO TROOPS.

LONDON, July 2nd.

The King, addressing the Colonial and Indian troops, expressed great pleasure at seeing so many soldiers and sailors, from all parts of the Empire. He hoped they had enjoyed their stay in London and he wished them a safe return. General Codrington called for cheers for His Majesty, which were enthusiastically given, the Colonials waving their hats, the Indian cavalry flashing their sabres, and the Guards waving their bearskin head-dresses on their bayonet ends.

Afterwards a number of officers were presented to Their Majesties.

## CHILDREN'S CORONATION FETE.

LONDON, July 1st.

Their Majesties the King and Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Princess Mary, Prince Albert and Prince George yesterday afternoon motored from Buckingham Palace to the Crystal Palace, being cheered by the crowds en route.

At the Crystal Palace 100,000 London school-children were being entertained by Their Majesties.

The railway lines to the Crystal Palace were closed to the public, being devoted exclusively to transporting the children. There were over a hundred "specials." The weather was fine.

The children received the King and Queen with indescribable enthusiasm, constituting, perhaps, the most memorable ovation of the whole Coronation period.

## KING PRAISES THE CHILDREN.

The King has written a message in which he states that he and the Queen will ever remember the great gathering of children at the Crystal Palace, so striking in its vast array, its dignified simplicity, its perfect order, and its touching spirit. His Majesty feels that London may well be proud of its children. Their eagerness to carry out instructions and uphold the credit of their schools, with their marvellous self-restraint, augurs well for their own and the country's future.

## DINNER AT DOWNING STREET.

LONDON, July 1st.

Their Majesties were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Asquith at a dinner followed by a theatrical performance at Downing Street. Most of the members of the Cabinet were present, and others present were: Lord and Lady Lansdowne, Lord Curzon, Mr. Balfour, and Countess of Minto.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## NATIONALISTS AND THE CORONATION.

LONDON, July 1st.

A report has been published of the proceedings of the meeting of the Nationalist party to discuss the question of attendance at the Coronation.

Mr. John Redmond urged that it would be an untold benefit to the Home Rule cause in England if the party officially participated in the event.

A discussion followed in which some members expressed themselves in favour of attendance and others spoke against it.

Eventually on a show of hands 33 voted in favour of attendance and 29 against. Nevertheless, upon Mr. O'Connor representing the danger of a serious cleavage in the party if the step were taken, Mr. Redmond, as leader, decided that the party should not attend.

## DOMINION DAY DINNER.

LONDON, July 1st.

At the Dominion Day dinner held at the Imperial Institute Sir Wilfrid Laurier announced that Lord Strathcona was about to retire from the High Commissionership of Canada.

The Duke of Connaught, who was present, said it was His Majesty's wish that the Prince of Wales should become acquainted with all parts of the Empire. He hoped that when he was Governor-General that he would welcome the Prince of Wales to Canada.

## BOMB OUTRAGE AT MADRID.

LONDON, July 1st.

At Madrid on Thursday whilst fifty thousand priests and hymen were marching in procession to the Royal Palace in connection with the Eucharistic Congress, a rough throw a bomb which exploded in the Calle Mayor (one of the principal streets of the city).

A wild panic ensued and some sixty persons were injured, mostly by the crush.

The procession reformed and proceeded to the Palace, where it was received by the King and Queen.

The censorship concealed the facts for twenty-four hours.

## EXPLOSION ON A BATTLESHIP.

LONDON, July 1st.

The British battleship *Superb* has put in to Portland reporting three men killed by an explosion of gas in the coal bunkers during the manoeuvres in the Channel.

## ALLEGED INCENDIARISM ON A LINER.

LONDON, July 1st.

At Liverpool five successive fires took place on the Oceanic liner *Arabic*, all of which were extinguished with difficulty. They are believed to be the work of incendiaries.

## JAPANESE GARDEN PARTY IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 1st.

The Japan Society gave a garden party at the Botanic Garden in honour of Prince and Princess Higashi-Fushimi yesterday, when Mr. Kato, the Japanese Minister who is president of the Society, received the guests, who included Admiral Togo, General Nogi, Admiral Shimamura, naval officers, and Sir Claude Macdonald.

## THREATENING THE LORDS.

LONDON, July 1st.

The *Daily News* says it has high Ministerial authority for stating that the Cabinet is united in its decision to employ the Royal prerogative at the earliest possible moment unless the Peers drop the amendments to clause 1 of the *Yeto Bill*.

## GENERAL NOGI AT ALDERSHOT.

LONDON, July 2nd.

General Nogi visited Aldershot Barracks, being met by General Smith-Dorrien.



## TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## TURKS AND ALBANIANS.

LONDON, July 1st.  
A telegram from Constantinople states that the Porte has declared that the terms of surrender proposed by the Albanian insurgents are inadmissible.

## TURKISH DEFEAT IN ARABIA.

LONDON, July 1st.  
It is reported that early last month the Hodeidah rebels in the Yemen surprised a Turkish advance guard and killed over two thousand of the Sultan's troops.

## PELAGIC SEALING.

LONDON, July 1st.  
A Washington message states that the United States Government have confirmed the conclusion of the international agreement with regard to the suspension of pelagic sealing in Northern Pacific waters.

## GERMAN SHIPPING EXPANSION.

LONDON, July 1st.  
The German East African Steamship Line is to inaugurate at the end of the year a fortnightly service round Africa, using both the Cape and Suez routes.  
The Company is building four new steamers.

## ATTEMPT TO WRECK THE HAVRE EXPRESS.

A DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE.  
LONDON, July 2nd.  
The Havre express, while travelling towards Paris at the rate of sixty miles an hour, escaped by the narrowest margin from a frightful disaster through the malicious removal of a rail near Pont de Larche. The engine and tender were travelling so fast that they jumped the gap, but two carriages were overturned, and the passengers slightly injured.

Another express proceeding in the opposite direction brushed past immediately after the smash. Evidently wholesale disaster was planned. The public is furious. There is evidence of diabolical sabotage.

## BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, July 1st.  
The revenue for the United Kingdom for the past quarter amounted to £38,808,673, showing a decrease of £18,574,504 as compared with the corresponding period of 1910. The difference is mainly due to the inflation of revenue in the 1910 quarter by the collection of belated taxes.  
The excise revenue has increased by £1,156,000.

## MR. BOTTOMLEY ORDERED TO PAY £50,000.

LONDON, July 1st.  
A sum of £50,000 sterling has been awarded against Mr. Horatio Bottomley on a claim by Mrs. Eleanor Curtis, as executrix of her father, Mr. Robert Master, formerly a Civil servant at Madras.  
Mrs. Curtis alleged that Mr. Bottomley obtained a sum of £57,835 by misrepresentation in the sale of certain shares.

The Chief Justice granted a stay of execution, pending an appeal, on Mr. Bottomley saying that the whole sum, and also the costs, would be paid into Court within a week.

## BOY SCOUTS.

LONDON, July 2nd.  
General Count Nogi and Admiral Count Togo inspected Lord-Kitchener's troops of Boy Scouts at Hyde Park yesterday morning in presence of Lord Kitchener, and General Baden Powell.

General Nogi briefly addressed the boys in Japanese.

## COLONIAL TROOPS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 2nd.  
The Colonial Camp at Chelsea has been broken up. The troops are spending a few weeks' furlough in England before returning to their over-seas home. Major-General Baron Chelmsford has issued an order thanking the troops and praising them for their excellent behaviour.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## AMATEUR ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.

LONDON, July 2nd.  
The Amateur Athletic Championships were brought off at Stamford Bridge in fine weather, and before a large attendance. A feature of the meeting was the numerous Canadian, New Zealand and French entries. Results of events were as follows:—

## THROWING THE HAMMER.

Putnam, Oxford, 147 ft. 7 1/2 inches ... 1  
Flaxman, 125 ft. 1 in ... 2

## HALF-MILE FLAT RACE.

Braun, Germany ... 1  
Wheatley, Victoria ... 2  
Brook, Canada ... 3

## HIGH JUMP.

Pasemann, Germany, 6 feet ... 1  
Leaky, Ireland ... 2

## ONE MILE.

Mc-Nicol, Polytechnic Institute ... 1  
Tait, Canada ... 2  
Owen ... 3

## FOUR MILE FLAT RACE.

Ramsdell, Pennsylvania ... 1  
Stewart, London Athletic Club ... 2  
Darey ... 3

## TWO MILE WALKING RACE.

Ross, Middlesex ... 1  
Ovens, Herne Hill ... 2  
Yates ... 3

## LONG JUMP.

Kirwan, Ireland, 23 ft. 3 1/2 in ... 1  
Pasemann, Berlin ... 2  
Abraham ... 3

## QUARTER MILE.

Halhaus, Canada ... 1  
Watenhall, Cambridge ... 2  
Adams ... 3

## TWO MILE STEEPCHASE.

Noukes, Pateshall ... 1  
Lizandier, France ... 2  
Time—11 min. 10 3/5 secs.

## PUTTING THE WEIGHT.

Burgett, Ireland, 43 ft. 5 in ... 1  
Tyson ... 2  
Abraham, Berlin ... 3

## HURDLE RACE.

Phillips, Cambridge ... 1  
Powell ... 2  
Moumer, France ... 3

## VAULTING WITH POLE.

Pasemann, Germany, 12 feet ... 1  
Legarde, France ... 2

## FOUR MILE RACE.

Kolchuninen, Finland ... 1  
Scott ... 2  
Martin ... 3

## 220 YARDS.

Ramsdell ... 1  
Halhaus ... 2  
Rau, Germany ... 3

## GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, July 1st.  
The following additional scores are returned in the open Golf Championship:—

Taylor, 305; Duncan, 306.  
Vardon and Massy, who tied for first place, are playing off for the championship over 36 holes.

Massy, retired at the 35th hole, when Vardon was ten strokes ahead.

Vardon received a great ovation.

## LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

LONDON, July 2nd.  
The opening rounds in the Lawn Tennis Championships played at Wimbledon will be memorable so far as the Doubles are concerned, the Frenchmen, Gobert and Decugis, beating the Germans, Rahe and Kleinschroth, by 12-10, 7-5, 6-3.

Critics were amazed at the skill of the players, and described the match as one of super-tennis. The spectators were wildly enthusiastic.

## LATER.

There were three English competitors in the tennis championships played at Wimbledon. The most notable heat was the one in which the Frenchman, Decugis, beat Gore, the scores being 1-6, 6-4, 6-4, 8-6.

## CRICKET.

LONDON, July 1st.  
Surrey beat the Indian XI by six wickets, and the combined English team subsequently defeated them by ten wickets.

[“DAILY PRESS” EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

## DETENTION OF CHINESE STEAMER DENIED.

PEKING, July 2nd.  
The Japanese Consul at Kirin denies that a Chinese steamer was detained on the Tumen river.

He states that the vessel was merely warned that it could not take in cargo at unopened Korean ports.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## EUROPEAN CIRCUIT AVIATION RACE.

LONDON, July 1st.  
The flights across the Channel are postponed until Monday. The aviators are resting at Calais.

## THE GORDON BENNETT AVIATION CUP.

LONDON, July 2nd.  
The aviation race for the Gordon Bennett Cup, which took place at Sheppey, was won by the American aviator, Weyman, who covered 94 miles in 71 min. 36 1/5 secs. The French aviators, Le Blanc and Nieuport, were second and third respectively.

## WORLD'S MOTOR RECORD.

LONDON, July 2nd.  
An Italian named Bordone has motored a mile in 31 seconds, at Saltburn in Yorkshire, which is the world's record.

## SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

LONDON, July 2nd.  
In the swimming competitions for the Empire championships which took place at the Crystal Palace, the hundred yards was won by Hardwick, an Australian, with Derbyshire of the United Kingdom second, and Johnstone of Canada third. Time—60 3/5 secs.

In the mile, Hodgson of Canada was first, Batterby of the United Kingdom second, and Champion of Australia third. Time—25 min. 27 3/5 secs.

## PREPARING FOR A GENERAL ELECTION.

LONDON, July 2nd.  
Mr. Steel Maitland, speaking at High-bury, urged the necessity of preparations for a general election, and hoped that the Unionists would be ready if the Government rushed an election.

## SUPREME COURT.

Saturday, July 1st.  
IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.  
(BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (PUNISH JUDGE).)

A QUESTION OF NOTICE.  
Action was brought by the Shing Yuen firm against the Chin Kee firm to recover \$345.20, being amount of damages suffered by plaintiffs on account of a breach of contract by the defendants for the purchase of 2,000 bags of flour.

Mr. F. X. d'Almeida e Castro (of Messrs. d'Almeida & Smith) appeared for the plaintiffs, and defendants were represented by Mr. Otto Kong Sing.

Mr. Almeida informed the Court that the only question at issue was whether the notice given by plaintiffs to defendants was sufficient to enable defendants to cancel the contract. The goods arrived here at 6 p.m. on December 1st by the Panama Mail, and plaintiffs gave notice the same day, but defendants alleged that they did not see the notice until the 20th of the same month.

After hearing evidence his Lordship reserved his decision.

## MURDER ON A SHIP.

On arrival of the Greenock steamer *Strathford* at Barry last month, it was reported that one of the members of the Chinese crew had been murdered at sea, and that his assailant, another Chinaman, committed suicide by jumping overboard.

When the vessel was two days out from Las Palmas a quarrel arose between the two over a gambling debt, and they decided to fight it out on deck. The man owing the debt is said, however, to have gone to the fore-castle, and, securing two tomahawks, rushed at his opponent and felled him with a blow behind the ear with a tomahawk, killing him.

The assailant, after throwing down the tomahawks, jumped overboard and was drowned.

The partly decomposed body of a Chinese male, aged about 50, was found in an empty house in Antrim Villas, Chatham Road, Kowloon, last week-end. Appearances suggested that a murder had been committed, the dead man being bound and gagged. The police are investigating.

## RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

Whether it was due to the weather or to a desire to recover from the Coronation, Hongkong has been rather dull this week. No happenings of any importance were recorded, and with the Sanitary Board and the Legislative Council off duty the newspapers had little local pabulum for us.

Though the Coronation celebrations are ended so far as Hongkong is concerned, they are only just beginning to fall off in London. There have been receptions and entertainments and theatrical performances galore during the week, and the King has been kept busy attending all these and expressing his thanks. Though the Coronation, with all its elaborate ceremony is a relic of the past, it is evident that we don't mean to lose it. As a piece of imperialistic propaganda there could have been nothing more effective, and the Coronation stands out as a real festival of Empire. May the good cause prosper exceedingly.

British politics have reached another of those exciting stages when even the most distant son of the Motherland wakes up to an interest which is likely to last as long as the crisis. The Government, after holding over the House of Lords like a sword of Damocles the threat to create five hundred new peers to swamp the older aristocracy, has now announced its intention of putting the throat into operation unless the Lords capitulate. I don't suppose the Upper House will push matters to such an extreme, but if it did it would be interesting to surmise who might be numbered among the enrolled five hundred. Would they be limited to Great Britain, or might we expect any Colonials to come in for selection? It would be one way of supplementing Coronation honours which had somehow gone astray.

When I said that Hongkong was dull, I had overlooked the fact that the tiger or other wild animal which has been committing all sorts of depredations in the outlying parts of the Colony and frightening country people is still at large. There are many, I know, who adopt an agnostic attitude with regard to the existence of Mr. Stripes on the island or even on the adjacent islands, but the continued reports being made to the police ought to be proof for even the most sceptic. I suppose the weather is too hot for our local sportsmen to organise a hunt, but there are one or two who thirst for honour and glory—as well as other things—who would be acclaimed as deliverers and benefactors by grateful Chinese village communities if they could rid them of this pest. The fact that some of the villages offer as much as \$50 reward for the capture of the animal might be considered inducement. The amount would help to pay for the drinks.

It is rather singular that in one week should appear the contradiction of three robberies reported to the police. Cases occasionally occur at Home where people invent burglaries and thefts to account for the absence of money and other things with which they have made away, but the practice in England has not reached the fine art that it is in Hongkong and in China. The most plausible stories are told with a wealth of circumstantial detail, and, on the other hand, the most impossible stories, which are palpably false, are told with an unblinking offhandedness which is a direct insult to official intelligence. Still, that's the nature of the individual who lives in these parts, and we have got to accept him as he is.

A contributor who has apparently been fashionable enough to have had appendicitis celebrates his recovery by bursting into verse. His effusion, which is entitled, “To my Appendix (on beholding it bottled),” is as follows:

And so, cantankerous gut, thy day is over!  
No longer, thou, an element of me,  
That Aesculapian law has dubbed a “rover,”  
A useless, nay, a stormy, entity.

Yet, now that we have severed our connection,  
And surgeon's skill has thrust thee where thou art,  
I must admit a thrill of real affection—  
A half-paternal sorrow fills my heart.

Then wert a sort of inward Machiavelli,  
Intent on plots to finish me—I know.  
Within what ancient sorbets would term my  
b—

Thou schemed a way like fun to lay me low.  
Each rosy perch I ate, or toothsome cherry,  
Each wretched masticated “soft morsel,”  
Each wayward pip, or misdirected berry,  
Through thee, became a grin, potential foe.

But now, I pardon thee, internal plotter,  
And, neatly labelled, leave thee overboard.  
To rest, a shelved, abdominal growler,  
Behind an operating-theatre's door.

Who said the Law Courts were nearly finished? It gladdened everybody's heart to see, just before Coronation Day, those ugly maddened in Royal Square being demolished and all the contractor's paraphernalia being removed from the scene. But, alas! our delusions are promptly shattered. Within the last couple of days large and very substantial matcheds have been re-erected on the plot in front of the main entrance and a brick building—presumably a kitchen for the occupants of the matcheds—has been erected. There is an appearance of substantiality about these erections that suggest that the work on the Law Courts will be prolonged to Doomsday.

But structural work on the Law Courts really appears to be finished at last, and what necessity exists for this disfiguring matcheds, which, like the last, seems destined to be a cooling lodging house, is certainly not apparent to the man-in-the-street.

RODERICK RANDOM.

## THE CORONATION.

TELEGRAM FROM THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

The following cable was dispatched by H. M. the Emperor of China to H. M. King George on June 21st:—  
“His Majesty, the King,  
“Buckingham Palace.

“Greetings. On the occasion of Your Majesty's Coronation, it affords us the greatest pleasure to convey to Your Majesty and Her Majesty the Queen our hearty congratulations and best wishes for your personal welfare, and prosperity and happiness of the people of your Empire.”

“HUAN TUNG, EMPEROR OF CHINA.”

## SHANGHAI CHINESE AND THE CORONATION.

His Honour Liu Yen-yi, the Shanghai Taotai, sent a telegram on the Coronation Day to the Waiwup, asking it to forward the expression of the congratulatory sentiments of the local Chinese to the King of Great Britain through His Majesty's Minister at Peking. The *N.C. Daily News* gives the following translation of the telegram:—  
To-day, the Coronation of the British King takes place. Shanghai is the oldest port open to foreign trade, the commercial dealings between China and Great Britain are in a most flourishing state and the merchants and people of the two nations are on most cordial terms. Thus, on the auspicious occasion of the greatest ceremonial, the multitudes unite in manifesting their happy sentiments by shouting repeated ovations. The British Admiral Langens happens to be in Shanghai, and the British Consul-General has sent him a card of invitation. I and Admiral Sa went together to tender our congratulations, each bringing with him his subordinate officials and officers. I have notified the Commissioner of the Maritime Customs, in advance, to close the Custom House for half a day. To-night, the Maritime Customs, the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, and the ships of the navy in the Huangpu will all be decorated with lanterns and bunting. Yamen, Mixed Courts, Constabulary Bureaux, Banks, China Merchants' S. N. Co., Telegraph Bureau, Chambers of Commerce, and the Public Works Department of the City Self-Government Bureau, as well as all the Chinese merchants, hongs, and shops, whether inside or outside the Settlement, will hang up lanterns as a mark of their congratulations. Just now, I am requested by Chen Tzu-liang, Pei Jen-yuen and Wang Ching of the Shanghai General and Branch Chambers of Commerce, Tang Wen-chi and others of the Board of Education of Kiangsu, and Li Chung-yu and others of the Shanghai City Self-Government Bureau, to telegraph the congratulations for the Coronation of the British King, wishing him long life for myriads of years, in order to express best wishes on the part of the Chinese merchants and people of the Shanghai port. I have to pray of your Ministry to forward this message speedily to the British Minister for re-transmission by telegram to the British Government.

## INTERNATIONAL SHOOTING COMPETITION AT SHANGHAI.

ENGLAND AGAIN WINS.

The second of the annual International Rifle Matches was brought off at the Rifle Range on Sunday last, shooting commencing at the 200 yards range at 2 p.m. under conditions which were almost perfect except that a slight rain made the competitors somewhat uncomfortable. The light being a very good one for shooting, and the wind a gentle and steady one from about 11 o'clock. The general conditions of the match, the *Shanghai Mercury* says, were one sighting and seven scoring shots at 200 yards standing, 30 yards kneeling, and 500 yards prone, at Bley bull's-eye targets with Bley scoring, the sighting shot in each case being fired from any position the competitors choose to assume. The teams were to consist of three competitors from each national representative in Shanghai, the shooters thereof not being necessarily residents. The conclusion of the 200 yards shoot found the American team leading with a total of 72 points, the Swiss team being second, only one point behind, the English team, the eventual winners, being sixth, with 64 points.

Practically the same conditions prevailed at the 500 yards, but here the English representatives gained several points with the very good aggregate of 83 points, the American team making 75, and the Swiss registering 78, the positions being at the completion of this shoot: 1st, Swiss, 149; 2nd, English, 147; and Americans 147, the match being at the commencement of the final stage in a very interesting state. The shooting at the 500 yards was brought off under almost ideal conditions, the wind remaining steady, the light good, whilst the rain had ceased. There were several very good scores made at this stage, a possible being registered by Mr. J. Park, one of Scotland's representatives. Here the English team shot very consistently, compiling an aggregate of 97 (Mr. H. W. Dady, 33; Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, 32; and Mr. T. H. U. Aldridge, 32), whilst the Swiss representatives compiled a total of 94, thus being one point behind the English team in the grand total, the Irish representatives, who were shooting wonderfully well at the distance, came up to third place. The English team, thus, for the second time in succession, proved victorious, and by a coincidence (omitting the team from the American Navy, who were allowed to shoot, but not to compete) the Swiss took second place, and the Irish third place last year.

Captain E. I. M. Barrett was the winner of the High Gun prize with a total of 68 points, the next highest scores being of Kingmill (Irish) 56, and W. Brand (Swiss) 55.

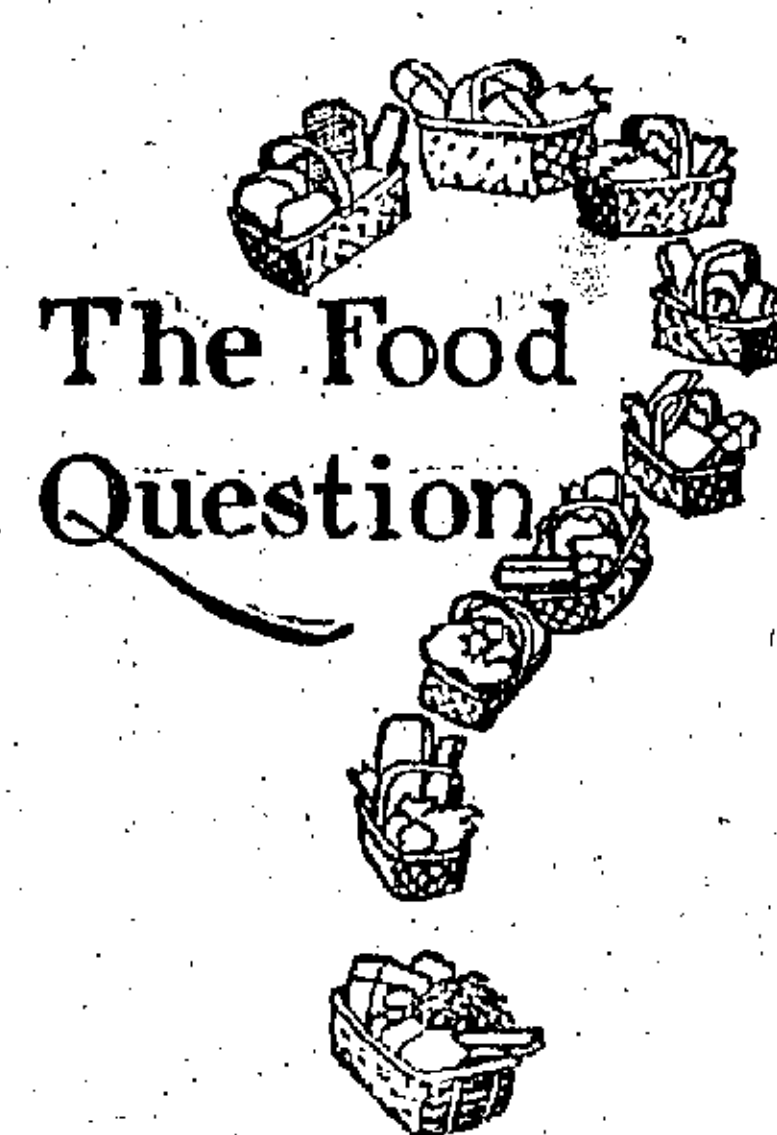
The following is the result of the shoot, the teams being placed in order of merit:—

ORDER OF TEAMS.	
English	244
Swiss	243
Irish	232
American	231
Australasian	227
Japanese	219
Swedish	219
Scottish	215
German	213
Norwegian	213
Portuguese	205
Sikh	199
Chinese	170

## THE MYSTERY OF JOHANN ORTH.

The terms of the will of the Arochuke Salvador, popularly known as Johann Orth, were published on June 6th by order of the Emperor. The chief bequests are to persons already dead. His fortune, amounting to about £125,000, will be divided equally between his surviving brother, the Arochuke Ludwig Salvador, and the male children of those of his brothers who are now dead, as, according to the laws of the House of Hapsburg, only males can inherit property.

## INTIMATIONS



## EVERYTHING

OF THE

BEST:—

PROVISIONS,

WINES

AND

SPIRITS.

H. RUTTONJEE  
& SON,  
HONGKONG.

[50]

## GOLD

AND

## SILVER

## WATCHES

ENGLISH,

SWISS

AND

JAPANESE.

## SUPERIOR

## QUALITY

## MOVEMENTS

Chas. J. Gaupp  
& Co.,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

[256]

ADDRESS TO KING GEORGE FROM CHINESE STUDENTS.

The Chinese students from Victoria, British Columbia, have sent an address to the King, in which they tender to His Majesty and Queen Mary, on the auspicious occasion of their Coronation, their sincere congratulations. The address goes on:—  
“We would entreat your Majesty to extend your Royal clemency and mercy to all prisoners, captives, and people in trouble; and that the law regards all immigrants from Hongkong to this country be ameliorated so that their reception and treatment on landing may be easier for them; and wishing that God will bless you and the Queen and Royal Family with a long and prosperous and peaceful reign, we beg to remain,” &c. &c.

## ON AN EQUALITY WITH MEN.

Dr. W. L. Courtney, at the Royal Institution, gave the first of two lectures on types of Greek women. He pointed out that Homer's women were under no restrictions or subservience, and they were on precisely the same social level as men. Their freedom was purchased rather by their daring unconventionality than by their right. From the fresco paintings of the Cretan palaces of the period about 2000 years B.C. it was shown that the women ploughed in their waists, had flounced or adoration-pleated skirts, wore an elaborate coiffure on their heads, dainty shoes with high heels, and hats which have come from a Parisian hat shop, while one lady in a fresco might be described as wearing a jupe colotte. One of the chief amusements of these ladies was watching bull fights, aesthetic refinement being conjoined with almost barbaric ferocity.







**Walter Palmer & Co.**  
The Wine Merchants of the East

**NAPIER JOHNSTONES'**  
"SQUARE BOTTLE"

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have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining  
undelivered after the 4th July will be subject  
to rent.

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to be left in the Godowns, where they will be  
examined on the 4th July, at 9.30 A.M.

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**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,**  
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Hongkong, 27th June, 1911. [5]

## FOR EMPIRE.

## THE CLOUDS THAT HIDE THE SUN.

[BY JOHN PORTER FRASER.]

Most of us are shooting for Empire. We are  
proud of the Empire, and by the end of the next  
month we shall know whether the vision splen-  
did is likely to become a fact.

Therefore—leaving out the hurrahs and  
making proper account for the enthusiasm of  
after-dinner oratory—the moment has arrived  
for a quiet examination of the foundation on  
which the British Empire rests.

The presence in London of the Premiers of  
the British Empire and the thousands of  
over-sea Britons now visiting England shows  
that in the Dominions is a real love for the land  
they call "home." We Britons glory in the  
prosperity which has come to our brothers in  
Canada, New Zealand, Australia, and South  
Africa. The bond of sentiment is strong, and  
sentiment is the yeast of Imperialism.

We stand at the stage in our history when the  
Colonies can no longer be regarded as children.  
They have reached manhood, have the respon-  
sibilities of their growth, and are independent  
nations. The word "colonial" indicates a  
certain inferiority, and that description as ap-  
plied to the self-governing Dominion has to  
be dropped.

Canada and Australia are building their own  
Navies and starting to build their own Armies.  
In commerce we have seen how Canada exer-  
cises the right to make her own trade treaties  
with foreign Powers irrespective of Great  
Britain. We have as little right to dictate to  
any Dominion what it shall do as we have to  
instruct France.

The British Empire, therefore, is one of the  
astonishing things in the history of the world, a  
number of independent nations—very jealous of  
their independence—held together not by arms  
but by sentiment.

THE IDEAL BEHIND SENTIMENT.  
But behind the sentiment is an ideal—pulling  
in the brains of all good Britons—that the Em-  
pire should stand on something more tangible  
than sentiment, that in all matters of common  
interest we shall act together, and that the  
Empire should be a reality an understandable  
fact. The meeting of all the Premiers of all  
the British Empire to debate matters affecting the  
British nations in their collective effect is  
evidence of the spirit that is abroad.

We have watched how these Conferences have  
grown in importance and majesty. We look  
ahead and see the establishment of an Imperial  
Council on which shall sit the representatives  
of Britons in whatever part of the world they  
live, to decide affairs affecting the Empire as a  
whole. Till that is accomplished our Empire is  
like a pretty flower, to be blown to pieces by  
some unexpected gale which may come along.

Empire means interdependence, sacrifices,  
and a common vision. How are events  
shaping toward the accomplishment of so great  
an ambition as a United Empire?

What does it mean to us, those of us who are  
born and bred and live in the Mother-country?  
It means that whatever remains of the feeling of  
superiority over those who belong to Canada,  
New Zealand, Australia, and South Africa must  
cease. That spirit is still to be found in places,  
but, happily, it is disappearing. We must give  
place to the spirit of the British Empire, and  
selecting those who have the control of our Im-  
perial destinies as is possessed by the man in  
Saxony. The voter in Queensland or Quebec  
must have his share along with the voter in  
Scotland or Wales in deciding who shall be the  
men from whom the King selects his Ministers  
of State, the Foreign Minister, the Minister for  
the Army, the Chief of the Admiralty.

Empire has often been made that as the  
British Navy is for the defence not of Britain,  
alone but of the Empire, the main burden has  
fallen on the shoulders of the British taxpayer,  
and that the taxpayer in the Dominions has  
not borne his fair share. We have no right,  
however, to ask the overseas taxpayer to bear  
even part of the cost in Imperial defence unless  
we recognize him as an effective unit in the Em-  
pire by giving him as much authority in choosing  
the administrative heads of the Empire as is  
possessed by the Englishman. Empire must  
mean to us that all men throughout the King's  
Dominion shall be on an equality as citizens of  
the Empire.

## WELDING THE EMPIRE.

I am well aware that in the minds of some  
hesitating British statesmen is a fear that if so  
much were conceded, the balance of power in  
Imperial matters might—with the stupendous  
growth of population in the Dominions—be re-  
moved from Great Britain and control be in the  
hands of the Dominions; that the day might  
indeed come when Canada alone would have a  
greater white population than all the other  
parts of the self-governing nations in the Em-  
pire combined, and that then Canada and not  
the Mother-country would have the deciding  
voice in the Empire. That does not trouble me  
in the least, and it should trouble no Briton who  
has the real love for Empire in his veins. The  
only thing to count is to make the man in  
British Columbia and Western Australia feel  
he is as much a part of the British Empire as  
the man of Durham and the man of Devonshire.  
In the course of the next month I would like  
to hear Mr. Asquith, speaking on behalf of the  
people in this island, send something like the  
following message to the millions of British  
across the seas: "We have reared you and  
guarded you. But now we recognize you as  
equal nations with ourselves. We have as-  
sured you that we would not interfere in your  
affairs as you have no desire to interfere in ours.  
But there are interests of Imperial import which  
concern you mutually as they concern us. We in-  
vite you, sister nations, to join with us in form-  
ing an Imperial Council representative of all  
the Empire. We will be of mutual advantage  
one to the other, in commerce, in defence. We  
ask you to join in the responsibilities of Empire.  
An Empire such as ours, confederated, con-  
solidated, would be a guarantee for prosperity  
and for peace."

Were some such message sent it would be  
waited on its way by the sterling Imperialism  
of the vast majority of the people in these islands.

## VIEWS IN THE OVER-SEA DOMINIONS.

How do the other nations in the Empire  
stand? Are they keenly desirous to play their  
part? Or do they remain within the Empire  
because it is convenient to have the might of  
the British Navy to guard them while they are  
developing their nationality?

These are questions which cannot be kept  
from the minds of students of what is known as  
"Colonial Nationalism."

Of the position of New Zealand there is no  
doubt. Sir Joseph Ward, the Prime Minister,  
has declared that in all affairs that are not  
domestic the New Zealanders wish to be rep-  
resented in the Empire, not only in name  
but in deed, with the Mother-country. Our  
ships are her ships, and what New Zealand can-  
not give in men she gives in money, and is  
willing to give more. This being so, it is for  
us to accept New Zealand as a genuine integral  
part of the Empire and see that she has her  
legitimate representation on the Council of the  
Empire. South Africa is too young as a nation,  
she is too busy setting the machinery of her

internal affairs in order, for us to ask what  
place she intends to occupy in the Empire. It  
is probable, however, she will follow the lead of  
New Zealand.

Australia is a wonderful country politically and  
commercially. Politics are a more constant  
topic of discussion in Australia than in any other  
part of the world. Opinions are divided, and  
it is impossible to write in general comprehen-  
sive terms. I have met men in Australia who  
believe to Britain is both glorious and pathetic  
in its intensity. But it is just shutting one's  
eyes to facts not to know there is a tremendous  
body of public opinion in Australia which is, to  
put it gently, lukewarm in Imperial sentiment,  
such as we understand its wide significance.

The Australian newspaper which has the  
largest circulation and possesses the greatest  
influence is frankly anti-English.

There is a fine public spirit in Australia.  
The beginning of universal military training is  
proof of an awakening of the national spirit,  
and the steps taken to create a fleet for Aus-  
tralian defence merits applause. There is a breath  
of Imperialism over the land which is stimu-  
lating. Nowhere are Empire festival days more  
enthusiastically honoured than in Australia.

Perhaps Mr. Fisher, the head of this dem-  
ocracy, will make it clear to the inhabitants of  
Great Britain that in truth the Australian  
people, as represented by the Commonwealth  
Government, while true Australian nationalists  
are also true British Imperialists. He has not  
yet spoken with any definite voice on this mat-  
ter. He knows—no one knows better—that  
many Australians are averse from the pros-  
pective Australian fleet being used for any other  
purpose than the defence of the shores of Aus-  
tralia. They say that a quarrel between Great  
Britain and another European Power may have  
nothing whatever to do with Australian interests,  
and that they do not intend to be drawn into  
"the vortex of European politics." That is a  
perfectly logical attitude, but it is not Imperi-  
alism.

## THE ATTITUDE OF MR. FISHER.

To be told the Australian fleet and Australian  
soldiers would gallantly "help" the Mother-  
country in a good cause is beginning the ques-  
tion. Britain does not need "help." We are perfectly  
competent to defend our own shores. What we  
realize is that we are not competent to defend  
every strand of the British Empire at the same  
time. We want the Australian fleet to be  
bound to assist in defending British interests  
in whatever part of the world they may be in  
jeopardy, just as the British fleet is ready to  
defend Australian interests. "We will help you  
if we think we ought" argument is skin-  
ny Imperialism.

If Australia were threatened with an Asiatic  
invasion and the British Government said,  
"That is an Australian matter, it does not con-  
cern us at home," to give aid to not in our  
ships and our wealth in succouring you," the  
Australians who advance the "help" contention  
would be the first to shriek that we are negli-  
gent of our Imperial duties.

The British public will do well to read care-  
fully Mr. Fisher's speeches during the next few  
weeks and learn from them if he, as the Prime  
Minister of the Commonwealth, speaking on  
behalf of a great, free, and prosperous democ-  
racy, gives us the assurance we seek, that what  
ever carrying there may be among certain sec-  
tions of Australian opinion, he and his Govern-  
ment, while holding tight to the complete  
control of all purely Australian affairs, is and  
is willing in all Imperial matters to join with  
the other nations of the Empire in united con-  
federated action. They will be worthy words,  
significant words, and will be a distinct move-  
toward a United Empire. We wait for them.

The position of Canada is significant.  
Mostly British brains rule the Dominion,  
but every year tens of thousands  
of immigrants are pouring into the  
West who have no relationship in speech or  
in race with Great Britain. Canada does well  
by them and they join in the cry of "Canada  
for the Canadians." The vitality of Canadian  
nationality—the restless, adventurous spirit of  
the people—is like a tonic even to witness.

Neither a nor any Briton has any right to  
criticise the reciprocal agreement that what  
ever carrying there may be among certain sec-  
tions of Australian opinion, he and his Govern-  
ment, while holding tight to the complete  
control of all purely Australian affairs, is and  
is willing in all Imperial matters to join with  
the other nations of the Empire in united con-  
federated action. They will be worthy words,  
significant words, and will be a distinct move-  
toward a United Empire. We wait for them.

Now Sir Wilfrid Laurier, weighty with  
authority and honour, silver-tongued in the  
advocacy of a great cause, has moved onward  
in the conception of what Empire means. At  
the end of the Box war, in which Canadians  
played a good part, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the  
despatch of the Dominion troops was not to be  
regarded as a precedent or the fulfilment of an  
obligation, and he added: "Canada reserved  
her liberty in any future war in which the  
British Empire might be involved to decide  
whether she would take part in it or whether  
she would stand aloof." More recently he de-  
clared: "The Canadian Navy will be under the  
absolute control of the Canadian Parliament  
and Government." Ever since that time  
Prime Minister he has claimed for the Domini-  
on the rights of an independent sovereign  
nation.

But I think Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in the wis-  
dom of his long years and experience, is now  
realizing, as so many thoughtful Canadians are  
realizing, that noble though the Dominion's  
destiny as a nation will be, she has an even more  
glorious destiny—namely, to become the domi-  
nant nation in the great Empire. As an Im-  
perialist I regard that present as a satisfaction.  
If by her population, her wealth, her pro-  
vision of defensive forces, she takes first place,  
no one with the instinct of Imperialism—seek-  
ing equality between all the citizens of the  
King's widespread Dominions—can fail to hail  
the day.

The Premier of Canada has travelled far since  
the time when he preached that "in the very  
nature of things separation will take place  
between Canada and Britain, and that 'sever-  
ance' will come at the proper time, as the ripened  
fruit falls from the parent stem." Sir Wilfrid  
Laurier's speeches during the last few years  
have been impregnated with a glowing en-  
thusiasm for the British Empire. Only last  
summer he appealed to all races and creeds in  
the Dominion to stand by two ideas: the auto-  
nomy of Canada and the unity of the British  
Empire.

## WHAT DOES CANADA WANT?

If Sir Wilfrid Laurier has any dread that a  
confederated Empire would mean injury to  
Canada's autonomy, it is for our statesmen at  
home to demonstrate that there is no thorough-  
going controlling Canada's affairs by the present an-  
thrity in Downing-street. But what we do not  
know, and in regard to which we seek en-  
lightenment, is what Canada herself conceives  
to be Dominion affairs and what Imperial  
affairs?

The question is: Is the British fleet to be an  
Empire fleet, and are the Canadian and Aus-  
tralian fleets to be local fleets, with liberty to decide  
at the moment of danger whether they will join  
the Empire fleet? It is not enough to be told:  
"If the Empire is threatened, of course the

fleets will join the British fleet." For coast  
protection let them be; but in the hour of stress  
there must be only one fleet.

That is the ideal. The nations of the Empire  
united to defend the Empire, Australia to aid  
Canada, Canada to aid New Zealand, Great  
Britain to aid them all. But with the coming  
of this true Imperialism, all our brothers across  
the seas must be given equal place with our-  
selves in formulating and controlling a Council  
of Empire.

I have heard that to press such a thing now  
is inopportune, and that it is inadvisable to  
force the pace. Nothing is inopportune which  
counts for a consolidation of the Empire. The  
pace must be forced. Things move quickly in  
the Dominions. We know some of the things  
which have happened in the four years since the  
last Imperial Conference. Many things may  
happen before the year 1915. The imagination  
of Britons the world over is awake. Now is the  
time for the Premiers of all the Britons, Mr.  
Asquith, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Joseph Ward,  
Mr. Fisher, and Mr. Botha, to speak from the  
platform of the Empire's capital, and tell the  
world how the nations which they represent are  
gravitating toward an Imperial Union.—Daily  
Mail.

## PORTUGAL TO-DAY.

ERRORS OF THE REPUBLICAN  
GOVERNMENT.

A propos of the telegram concerning military  
movements in Portugal, which appeared in our  
yesterday's issue, the following statement on the  
position, from the London Standard of June 7th,  
may throw further light on the actual state of  
affairs:

Sunday was the great day of Portugal's  
"general" elections. The result, writes a for-  
eign correspondent of the Standard, was a fore-  
gone conclusion—namely, an absolute return  
of all Republican candidates. What more  
can Europe want as a proof of the expedi-  
ency of accepting the Republic? But to  
those who are not on the spot, and who are  
not in touch with the internal political life of  
the country, a few words of warning are not  
only necessary but imperative. For the benefit  
of those who have not followed matters closely  
it is necessary to go lightly over events from  
October 5 last to date, otherwise a just appre-  
ciation of the situation is impossible. On  
October 5, 1910, a Republic was declared by  
means of the gross treachery of a Prime Min-  
ister who delivered his King and his country to  
a band of Republicans who could not have  
assumed power without his aid. Of the  
Monarchists it can only be said that some know  
what was coming, and were either indifferent  
or afraid, and the others were taken absolutely  
off their guard. The army was also betrayed  
by its headquarters staff, and never had a chance  
of showing its fidelity to its King and to its  
oath of loyalty.

## COUNTRY'S FINANCES.

Thus we find a body of men placed in power  
by an act of treachery—not by the country's  
wish. These men had a difficult task before  
them, though the finances of the country and  
its commerce generally were in a better con-  
dition than they had been for some years. The  
obvious policy was to show democracy to op-  
ponents and to try to attract to the side of the  
Government the more honest elements in the  
country for the purpose of evolving a policy of  
development without oppression. But they had  
made use of dangerous tools—those of the lower-  
grade Democrats—and found that, instead of  
governing, they must obey those who had  
placed them in power. One of the first steps was  
the expulsion of the Jesuits, which, although it  
may have been necessary, was carried out in an  
unnecessarily brutal manner. Then came the  
law authorizing strikes, which has really placed  
the employer of labour at the mercy of those he  
employs and pays.

The law of landlord and tenant follows, by  
which the landlord has to submit to an entire  
alteration of his relationship towards his  
tenant without being consulted on the matter.  
Omitting sundry small decrees of doubtful  
necessity, we arrive at a summary of the law  
which has given offence to the North and  
many of the provinces, and which was promul-  
gated apparently to "regularize" the family  
irregularities of certain prominent Republicans  
and Free-thinkers. The next action taken is  
to issue a decree of treason, whereby it becomes  
a crime to propagate, politically or otherwise,  
any views contrary to those held by the  
Republic. Then comes the election law, plac-  
ing in the hands of the Republican "counts"  
the power of declaring who may vote and who  
may be a candidate.

## CHURCH AND STATE.

Next comes the decree of separation of  
Church and State, which really amounts to the  
annulment of all church funds and properties  
by the State and must lead to the official stamp-  
ing out of religion. Thus we arrive at the pre-  
sent crisis, and can realize why so many have  
left the country—why there are such persistent  
rumours of unrest and discontent. Now has  
the self-appointed Government been satisfied to  
act so injudiciously in internal affairs; we find  
the same want of knowledge of men and ways  
in its external dealings. The Minister for  
Foreign Affairs, wading foreign Powers, through  
the Press, that the Portuguese people are being  
kept *au fait* will all diplomatic transactions,  
and that unfavourable action by any Govern-  
ment will result in commercial loss to that  
Government's trade interests. The Prime Min-  
ister also goes so far as to interview a reporter  
of a Spanish Republican paper and assure  
him that the Portuguese Government are heart  
and soul with the Republican movement in  
Spain.

But it is with the elections one is now mostly  
concerned, which go to show that the country  
has declared in favour of a Republic. Let us  
pause and see how this result is arrived at. The  
treason law disposes of the Monarchist candi-  
dates, so that only an independent candidate  
has an opportunity of standing. His career is  
a short one, for he is promptly arrested as a  
conspirator—a fate which overtakes the unfor-  
tunate cleric who protests against the law of  
separation. Yet the result obtained by these  
methods is to secure recognition of the Republic  
from Europe's civilised nations.

To further the cause of Republicanism daily  
arrests are made of persons supposed to be im-  
plicated in anti-Republican plots. These are  
the men who have preached freedom, equality,  
and fraternity, but who fail to practise it.

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Office.  
Hongkong, 28th March, 1911.

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# PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	ASSAYE	3 p.m. 6th July	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DETTA	Noon 6th July	See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA	DETTA	About 12th July	Freight and Passage.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	NUBIA	About 13th July	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1911.

# CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	On 3rd July, Noon.
SWATOW, AMOY and SHANGHAI	"HOIHOW"	On 3rd July, 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 5th July, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 6th July, 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 8th July, 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	On 11th July, 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.  
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "TEAN" and "FAMING". Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck aft. Saloon accommodation S.S. "KAIFONG" is situated on Deck aft.

SHANGHAI LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI", "CHENAN", "CHINHUA" and "LINAN" with excellent accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon. Leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

VI—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transshipment at Woosung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.

For Freight or Passage apply to—  
HONGKONG, 3rd July, 1911.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS. [10]

# DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

# SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMERS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
"HAIKUN"	Capt. J. W. Brans	MONDAY, 3rd July, at NOON.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Roach	FRIDAY, 7th July, at 11 A.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 11th July, at 11 A.M.

During the Months of July and August, RETURN TICKETS available for Three Months will be issued at a Reduction of 20 per cent. on the usual Rate to Fochow. Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1911.

# INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Tuesday, 4th July, Noon.
TIENSIN VIA TSINTAU	"CHIPSING"	Saturday, 8th July, Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 8th July, 2 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Friday, 14th July, Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 15th July, 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ and MOJI	"KUTSANG"	Friday, 14th July, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Monday, 17th July, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN,

(OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The Steamers "KUTSANG" and "NAMSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Japan) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Tsingtao, Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin &amp; Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kuantai, Lahad, Dava, Simporna, Tawau, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—  
HONGKONG, 3rd July, 1911.JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS. [15]

# HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH  
DEUTSCHE DAMPSCHIFFFAHRTS GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,  
via STRAITS and COLOMBO.

to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

HOMeward.

OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA:	FOR HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG:
S.S. SILESIA ... 12th July	S.S. SLAVONIA ... 8th July
S.S. AMBRIA ... 28th July	FOR ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG and ANTWERP:
S.S. ALESIA ... 9th Aug.	S.S. BRASILIA ... 9th July
S.S. SENEGAMBIA ... 25th Aug.	FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE and HAMBURG:
S.S. SUEVIA ... 6th Sept.	S.S. SILVIA ... 21st July
	FOR HAVRE and HAMBURG:
	S.S. SPEZIA ... 3rd Aug.
	FOR ROTTERDAM and HAMBURG:
	S.S. BRISGAVIA ... 7th Aug.
	FOR HAMBURG and ANTWERP:
	S.S. SAXONIA ... 13th Aug.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,  
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1911.

# TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE  
TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Connecting with the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY at SAN FRANCISCO to all Ports in the UNITED STATES and CANADA and with TRANS-ATLANTIC LINES FOR EUROPE.

STEAMER	Tons	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING.
AMERICA MARU	11,000	A. G. Stevens	FRIDAY, July 21st, Noon
TENYO MARU	21,000	E. Bent	FRIDAY, July 28th, Noon
NIPPON MARU	11,000	H. S. Smith	FRIDAY, Aug. 18th, Noon
CHIYO MARU	21,000	W. W. Greene	FRIDAY, Sept. 14th, Noon

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office. THE Twin Screw Steamer "AMERICA MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 21st July, at Noon.

# SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In Connection with NATIONAL RAILWAY OF MEXICO at MANZANILLO). Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILIAN PORTS.

STEAMER	Tons	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING.
KIYO MARU	17,500	H. Nishi	TUESDAY, Aug. 15th, Noon
BUYO MARU	10,500	K. Hashimoto	SATURDAY, Oct. 14th, Noon
HONGKONG MARU	11,000	H. Hinokuma	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13th, Noon

The Steamer "KIYO MARU" will be despatched hence for MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILIAN PORTS via MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, 15th August, at Noon.

FARES FROM HONGKONG,	
TO SAN FRANCISCO	£ 45-0-0, Single
" NEW YORK	£ 60-0-0, "
" LONDON	£ 71-0-0, "
"	£ 120-0-0, Return 6 Months
"	£ 125-0-0, " 24 "
" SALINA CRUZ or MANZANILLO	Yen. 420.00, Single
" VALPARAISO	Yen. 570.00, "

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) are granted to the undermentioned and their families when travelling at their own expense:—

TO EUROPEAN PORTS:—Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular or Civil Services located in Asia, European Officials in the Service of the Government of China and Japan.

TO CANADIAN and UNITED STATES PORTS:—Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy and U.S.A. Consular Officials stationed at Ports of Call.

TO ALL PORTS:—Missionaries and their families.

(These concessions apply to San Francisco Line Only).

These magnificent steamers are most up-to-date and luxurious in every way. Excellent cuisine and accommodation.

"TENYO MARU" and "CHIYO MARU" are fitted with Turbine Engines and Triple Screws. Record Speed 21½ knots.

Through Bills of Lading issued to North, Central and South American Ports.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, LOCAL MANAGER,  
King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

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# OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

# TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with  
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and PUGET SOUND RAILWAY.AND  
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL RAILWAY

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	Tons (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"CHICAGO MARU"	6,182	WEDNESDAY, 12th July, at 11 A.M.
	"TACOMA MARU"	6,178	WEDNESDAY, 9th Aug. at 11 A.M.
	"SEATTLE MARU"	6,182	WEDNESDAY, 6th Sept. at 11 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"CANADA MARU"	5,063	TUESDAY, 25th July, at 11 A.M.
	"PANAMA MARU"	5,059	TUESDAY, 22nd Aug. at 11 A.M.

The Co's Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

# HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
FOOCHOW VIA SWATOW and AMOY	"CHOSHUN MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 5th July, at 10 A.M.

During the two months of July and August, Return Tickets to Fochow available Three Months will be issued at the Special Rates of:—

1ST CLASS \$45.50 2ND CLASS \$29.90.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co's Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings

S. HIROL,  
MANAGER

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# "The Beer That's Brewed to Suit The Climate"

JUST THE THING FOR A PICNIC

A SMALL CASK OF

O. B.  
BEER.

Fresh from the Brewery.

"Just Try It"

# NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	Tons.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORTSAID	HITACHI MARU	7,000	(SUNDAY, 9th July, at Daylight
	MIYASAKI MARU	9,000	(WEDNESDAY, 19th July, at Daylight
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	KAMAKURA MARU	7,000	(SATURDAY, 15th July, from Kobe
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU	7,000	(TUESDAY, 18th July, at 4 p.m.
	AWA MARU	7,000	(TUESDAY, 15th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU	6,000	(FRIDAY, 7th July, at Noon
KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU	6,000	(FRIDAY, 4th Aug. at Noon.
	KUMANO MARU	6,000	(TUESDAY, 4th July, at Noon
KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	IYO MARU	7,000	(FRIDAY, 5th July, 5 p.m.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO and COLOMBO	BOMBAY MARU	5,000	(TUESDAY, 11th July.
SHANGHAI, and KOBÉ	COLOMBO MARU	5,000	(WEDNESDAY, 5th July.

Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. \* Calling at Djibouti. \* Carries Deck Passengers † Cargo only.

# CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

# HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st &amp; 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.

Yokohama Return. Kobe Return. Moji Return. Nagasaki Return.

1st CLASS \$120 \$110 \$100 \$90

2nd " \$80 \$70 \$60 \$50

With Option of rail between Steamers' Calling Ports in Japan.

For Further Information, apply to—

41-40.

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

# U.S. MAIL LINE.

# PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

# SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

Only line taking the warm SOUTHERN ROUTE across the PACIFIC via HONOLULU, OAHU, the most Fertile and Beautiful Island of the PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS	Tons	SAILING DATES
MONGOLIA	27,000	FRIDAY, 14th July, at Noon.
KOREA	18,000	FRIDAY, 11th Aug. at 1 p.m.
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 26th Aug. at 1 p.m.
MANCHURIA	27,000	FRIDAY, 8th Sept. at 1 p.m.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 30th Sept. at 1 p.m.
KOREA	18,000	SATURDAY, 28th Oct. at 1 p.m.
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 10th Nov. at 1 p.m.
MANCHURIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 25th Nov. at 1 p.m.

All Steamers are Equipped with Wireless Telegraphy.

THE P.M. S.S. "MONGOLIA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 14th July, at Noon.

FARES: HONGKONG TO LONDON £71 10s. 0d. RETURN, SIX MONTHS, £120; 24 MONTHS, £125; INCLUDING BERTH AND MEALS ACROSS AMERICA.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) Granted upon Application.

To European Ports:—Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular and Civil Services located in Asia, to European Officials in the Service of the Governments of China and Japan.

To United States Ports:—Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, U.S.P.H. &amp; M.H. Services, U.S. Consul Generals, Consuls and Vice-Consuls stationed at Ports of Call.

To United States and Canadian Ports:—Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Officials of the Governments of China and Japan.

These Special Rates apply when travelling at their own expense and to their families. To all points:—Missionaries and their families.

# INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

PERSIA 9,000 Tons ..... FRIDAY, 4th Aug. at 1 p.m.

CHINA 10,200 Tons ..... FRIDAY, 1st Sept. at 1 p.m.

THE S.S. "PERSIA" will leave for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 4th August, at 1 p.m.

On the Fine MAIL Steamers, CHINA and PERSIA First Class.

SALOON SERVICE is furnished at Intermediate Rates.

FARES, HONGKONG TO LONDON via Canadian Atlantic Ports. £43.

via New York " " £45.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO " " £25.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, North, Central and South American Ports.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies.

King's Building (opposite Blake Pier).

FRED J. HALTON, AGENT. [43]

# THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS,  
BANKERS, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VOGES ROAD, HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 3-2, WATER STREET.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and

TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

FOURS arranged to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

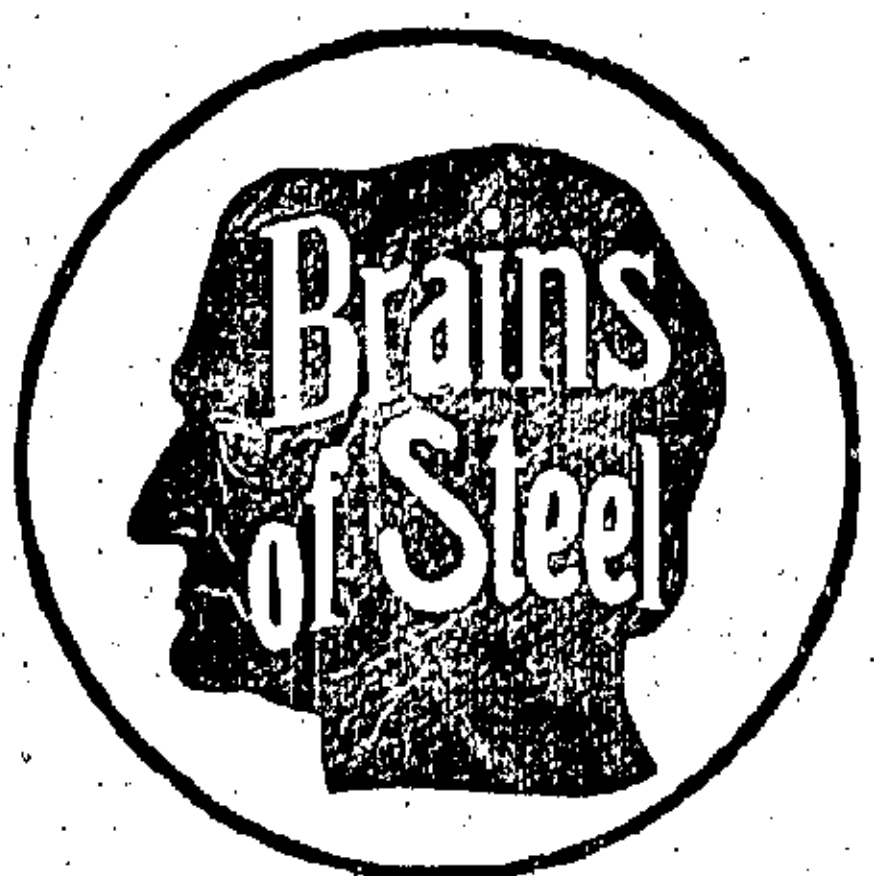
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

CHIEF OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS LONDON, E.C.

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## "BRUNSVIGA" CALCULATING MACHINE

GRIMME, NATALIS & Co.,  
BRAUNSCHWEIG.

For information apply to the

Sole Representative for Hongkong and China:

**HUGO C. A. FROMM,**  
HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. NO. 980.



Is a most up-to-date  
**TYPEWRITER.**

For inspection apply to the  
Sole Representative for  
HONGKONG AND CHINA:

**HUGO C. A. FROMM,**

HONGKONG.

4, Queen's Buildings.

Telephone No. 980.

# Hoehl Extra Dry

gout américain

Sole Representative for Hongkong and South China  
**Hugo C. A. Fromm, Hongkong.**

### POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only mail bags, parcels, and other articles admissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

The *Brussels Steamer*, with the Siberian Mail, is due to arrive here to-day, and may be expected here to-day.

The *Assaye*, with the English Mail, left Singapore on Saturday, the 1st July, at 6 a.m. and may be expected here on about Thursday, the 6th instant, at 5 a.m. This packet brings parcel mails closed in London for despatch by the all-sea route on the 31st of May, and for despatch overland on the 7th of July.

NAME	PER	DATE
Hainan and Haiphong	<i>Mathilde</i>	Monday, 3rd, 9:00 A.M.
Swatow and Hongkong	<i>Deaumont</i>	Monday, 3rd, 9:00 A.M.
Haiphong	<i>Singhiana</i>	Monday, 3rd, 11:00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Poochow	<i>Yong-mun</i>	Monday, 3rd, 11:00 A.M.
Manila	<i>Sui Tai</i>	Monday, 3rd, 1:15 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Shanghai	<i>Haikow</i>	Monday, 3rd, 1:15 P.M.
Shanghai	<i>Armand Richi</i>	Monday, 3rd, 5:00 P.M.

Kobe and Yokohama

**EUROPE, & C., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN.**  
(Late Letters 11:00 A.M. to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents.)  
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.

Manila	<i>Sui Tai</i>	Tuesday, 4th, 11:00 A.M.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang and Sourabaya	<i>Yfaliafop</i>	Wednesday, 5th, 11:00 A.M.
Manila	<i>Sui Tai</i>	Wednesday, 5th, 1:15 P.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	<i>Yen</i>	Wednesday, 5th, 3:00 P.M.
Manila	<i>Sui Tai</i>	Thursday, 6th, 1:15 P.M.
SHANGHAI	<i>Assaye</i>	Thursday, 6th, 2:00 P.M.
Shanghai	<i>Armand Richi</i>	Thursday, 6th, 5:00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Poochow	<i>Haikow</i>	Friday, 7th, 10:00 A.M.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo

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Manila, Cebu and Iloilo

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo

### COMMERCIAL.

#### EXCHANGE

#### CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

July 1st.	
ON LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1.94
Bank Bills, on demand	1.94
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	1.94
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	1.94
Credits, at 4 months sight	1.94
Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight	1.10
ON PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	227 1/2
Credits, at 4 months sight	231 1/2
ON GERMANY—	
On demand	183 1/2
ON NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	43 1/2
Credits, at 60 days sight	44 1/2
ON BOHRA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	134 1/2
Bank, on demand	134 1/2
ON CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	134 1/2
Bank, on demand	134 1/2
ON SHANGHAI—	
Bank, at sight	74 1/2
Private, 30 days sight	75 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA—	
On demand—Pesos	88 1/2
ON SINGAPORE—	
On demand	76 1/2
ON HATYONG—	
On demand	107 1/2
ON SAIGON—	
On demand	14 1/2 p.m.
ON BANQUET—	
On demand	84 1/2 p.m.
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.05
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$57.60
BAR SILVER, per oz.	24 1/2 d.
SUBSIDIARY COINS.	
Chinese	20 cents piece: \$7.18 discount.
Chinese	10 " " \$7.55 " "
Hongkong	20 " " \$6.98 " "
Hongkong	10 " " \$7.35 " "

### SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS. HONGKONG, JULY 1ST, 1911.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASE.
<b>BANKS.</b>				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$185, all & on
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	E6	\$87.10
China Marine Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$3, buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	all	\$1.15, sellers
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$7.10, buyers
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 75.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$54
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 46.
Luen-Kung-Mow C. Spin. & Weav. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 53 1/2
Sze Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 22
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$21 1/2, buyers
<b>DOCKS AND WHARVES.</b>				
Hongkong & Wharves & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$50, sales
Hongkong & Wharves Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$55, buyers
New Wharves Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$6 1/2	all	\$8
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 62.
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 82 1/2
Fenwick & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	all	\$34, sellers
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$130, buyers
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$210	all	\$19
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$21 1/2, buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	15,000	\$50	all	\$120.
Manila Metropole Hotel Limited	6,000	\$10	\$25	\$75.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	50,000	\$25	all	\$11, sellers
Hongkong Ropery Manufacturing Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$180, sellers
Hongkong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$17 1/2, buyers
<b>INSURANCES.</b>				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$183, buyers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$119, buyers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$53.33	\$20	\$105.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$335.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 158, buyers
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$350	\$100	\$803, buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$200, (q) Ex 73
<b>LANDS AND BUILDINGS.</b>				
Hongkong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$100	all	\$95, buyers
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$61, sales
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$10, buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 94.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$47.
<b>MINEING.</b>				
Societe Francaise des Charbons du Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 250	all	\$770.
Reub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$2, sellers
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$12 1/2.
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$1.10, buyers
<b>REFINERIES.</b>				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$79.
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$22, sellers
<b>STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.</b>				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$104, buyers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$19, buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$304.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$25	all	\$65. (L) 17/6
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,500,000 def.	\$1	all	88.6 sales x div.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$25, buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$15 1/2, buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	6,000	\$25	all	\$25 1/2.
Stores and Dispensaries.	20,000	\$5	all	\$64, sales
<b>W.M. POWELL, Limited</b>	1,200	\$10	all	\$9, buyers
Watkins, Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$3, buyers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$3, sellers
Weissmann, Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$5 1/2, buyers
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	3,000	\$10	all	\$12, buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 ordy.	\$10	all	\$10.
United Waterheat Co., Limited	100 fobers	\$10	all	\$300.
<b>RUBBER.</b>				
Para Rubber in London				4 1/2 per lb. quiet
<b>Loans.</b>				
Chinese Imperial 1886	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum	Par.
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Fig. 604.  
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A 120  
B 200  
C 300

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TO-MORROW  
9.15 P.M.—Hippodrome Circus at Causeway Bay.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.  
Saturday, 8th July—Extraordinary General Meeting of Geo. Fenwick & Co., Ltd., at Hongkong Hotel, Noon.  
Saturday, 15th July—Extraordinary General Meeting of the National Bank of China, Ltd., 12.30 p.m.

NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS

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